## A NECESSARY NEW COMBINATION IN DUROIA (RUBIACEAE)

A new combination in Duroia is required in anticipation of the forthcoming Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana (Steyermark & collaborators, in prep.) due to the earlier publication by Ladbrook (July 1920) of a specific epithet in Coupoui, C. micrantha. Ladbrook's epithet was treated by Steyermark (1965, 1974) as a synonym of Duroia sprucei Rusby (Dec. 1920). Unfortunately, Rusby's name must be replaced by the new combination proposed below. The July 1920 fascicle [No. 691] of the Journal of Botany, British and Foreign, which included Ladbrook's article, was date stamped by the Missouri Botanical Garden Library as received "JUL 21 1920." The date of issue of Rusby's work, as given on the cover and confirmed elsewhere (Stafleu & Cowan, 1983), is "December 20, 1920."

Duroia micrantha (Ladbr.) Zarucchi & Kirkbride, comb. nov. Based on *Coupoui micrantha* Ladbr., J. Bot. 58(691): 176–177. 1920 [ante 21 July 1920]. TYPE: "Guiana," *Martin s.n.* (holotype, BM).

In the protologue of D. sprucei, Rusby (1920) cited Rusby & Squires 171 and 172 and indicated that they are "the same as Spruce's 3624." Therefore, these three collections are syntypes of the name. Steyermark (1965) declared the "holotype" of D. sprucei to be the NY specimen of Rusby & Squires 172 with isotypes at F and US, and the NY specimen of Rusby & Squires 171 to be a syntype. Steyermark clearly meant to lectotypify D. sprucei because he identified Rusby & Squires 171 as a syntype. Therefore, Rusby & Squires 172 (NY) is the lectotype of D. sprucei, and duplicates of that collection (F, MO, US [3 sheets]) are its isolectotypes. Stevermark labeled the NY specimen of Rusby & Squires 171 as "holotype" of D. sprucei (IDC microfiche NY 972-C-4). Possibly there was an error in preparation of the manuscript or in publication causing the numbers 171 and 172 to be switched. The collection at US contains three duplicates of Rusby & Squires 172 and no duplicate of 171 (D. Nicolson, pers. comm.). Therefore, in accordance with Steyermark's published statements, the numbers are correct as published. Steyermark either changed his mind after annotating 171 at NY, perhaps deciding at the last minute to use a specimen from the collection with more duplicates as the lectotype, or placed his annotation label on the wrong specimen by accident. The conclusions drawn herein do not conflict with Article 8 of the Code (Greuter et al., 1988).

Duroia sprucei Rusby, Descr. S. Amer. Pl. 133. 1920 [20 Dec. 1920]. TYPES (Steyermark, 1965): Venezuela. Delta Amacuro: Sacupano, Apr. 1896 (fr), *Rusby & Squires 172* (lectotype, NY not seen; isolectotypes, F, MO, US-32553, US-1158548, US-1390424); *Rusby & Squires 171* (lectoparatype, NY not seen [IDC microfiche NY 972-C-4 with annotation as "Holotype"]); *Spruce 3624* (lectoparatypes not seen).

According to Steyermark (1974), the species is widely distributed in northern South America including the Río Orinoco drainage of Venezuela, the Rios Negro and Amazonas basins in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, and Rupununi River in Guyana. Herbarium specimens also indicate its occurrence in Surinam. An excellent illustration of the species is given in Steyermark (1974, p. 691, fig. 109).

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